

THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

THE EXAMINER;
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PAUL SEYMOUR,
PUBLISHER.

[From the London Times.]

Senator Benton to the People of California and New Mexico.
The following remarkable production appears in the St. Louis Union. It is accompanied by a note to the editors, in which the Senator says: "Persons from both these Provinces have written to me for my opinions, in the event that Congress should fail to give them governments at the late session. I have written to the people of California, and the same letter will do for the people of New Mexico."

[Editorial from Senator Benton to the People of California.]

The treaty with Mexico makes you citizens of the United States; Congress has not yet passed the laws to give you the blessing of our government, and it may be some time before it does so. In the meantime, while your condition is anomalous and critical, and calls for the exercise of the soundest discretion, and the most exalted patriotism on your part, the temporary civil and military government established over you, as a right of war, is at an end. The effects promulgated by your temporary Government, (Kearny and Mason, each an ingomous,) so far as these edicts went to change the laws of the land, are null and void, and were so from the beginning; for the laws of a conquered country remain in force, until altered by the proper legislative authority, and no legislative authority has yet altered the laws which existed at the time of your conquest. The laws of California are still what they were, and are sufficient for your present protection, with some slight additions derived from your voluntary consent, and administered by officers of your own election. Having no lawful government, nor lawful officers, you can have none that can have authority over you except by your own consent. Its sanction must be in the will of the majority. I recommend you to meet in convention—provide for a cheap and simple government—and take care of yourselves, until Congress can provide for you. You need a governor, and judges, and some peace and militia officers, that is about all. The Roman civil law, which is the basis of your law, is just and wise, and only needs to be administered by upright judges (alcaldeas) whom you should elect. Avoid new codes of law, introduced by permanent authority. You need but little, at present, in addition to what you have, and that your convention can give you, to wit, elections, trial by jury, and courts of "Reconciliation." This latter is for the termination of disputes without law, by the mediation of the judge; it is easily engrossed on the Roman civil law, which favors arbitration and amicable settlements. It is founded upon the command in scripture, "agree with thine adversary quickly whilst thou art in the way with him," &c. It exists in some of the Northern European nations, Norway especially, where two-thirds of all the disputes are settled in the court of "Reconciliation."

You have been disappointed in not receiving the pay due you for military services and sacrifices during the war. A bill passed the Senate appropriating \$790,000 for that purpose; that bill was balked in the committee of the House of Representatives by Lieut Col. Fremont, sent here by Col. Mason, and the notorious Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson. Seeing that bill was lost, a less sum of \$200,000 was again passed by the Senate to meet the most urgent, and best ascertained claims; it also was lost in the House of Representatives through the effect of the same lies. But do not despair; you will yet be paid; and I believe there are funds now at the disposal of the President for war purposes, out of which he may order you to be paid.

The emigrants want land; they went to the country for land. It is a great misfortune that Congress has passed no law to grant it to them; but the law will come, and grants will be made, probably according to the Oregon bill that passed the Senate some years ago—610 acres to each head of a family (widows and young men over 18 being so entitled) 150 acres to the father for each child under 18, and the same to the wife. I would advise you to act upon this bill of the Senate—all the present emigrants, and all that shall arrive before Congress establishes a government for the country, and all the old settlers who are without land; each to make his own location, taking care to avoid interferences with one another, or with old claims considered good, or even probably good, and making all tracts in squares, and to the cardinal points. Avoid, if possible, law suits about land, above everything else. They are a moth which eats up the crop, and often the land itself. Besides, no judgment in a land case would be valid, being a proceeding in rem, unless agreed to by both parties—decided by arbitration, or in a court of "Reconciliation."

Imports which have paid no duties to the United States, should pay them to you—moderately, so as not to repress trade, or burthen the consumers—say 20 per centum on the value whence imported. Less, or even none, would be better.

You are apprised that the question of extending African slavery to California occupies, at present, the attention of our Congress. I know of nothing that you can do at this time that can influence the decision of that question here. When you become a State, the entire and absolute decision of it will be in your own hands. In your present condition, and with your own party of numbers, I would recommend total abstinence from the agitation of the question. Such agitation might distract yourselves when you ought to be united as one man, doing harm where you are, and no good here.

Two years ago, when the people of Oregon were left without a government, I addressed them a letter, recommending to them peace and order among themselves, reliance upon Congress, and submission to their own voluntary government until replaced by another; and I promised them eventual protection from our laws if they so conducted themselves. They did, and the promise has been fulfilled; I now make the same promise to you, in the name of many others.

ers as well as myself, and hope to see it filled on the same conditions.

Written at Washington City, this 27th day of August, 1848, and sent by Colonel Fremont.

THOMAS H. BENTON.
[From the London Times.]

The population of this colony in 1846 was 189,609, the number in Sydney, the capital, being 60,000, and there is still a considerable disproportion between the sexes. In the year 1815 the quantity of land under cultivation was 163,331 acres. The number of sheep is now 8,000,000, although not less than 900,000 were boiled down to tallow in 1817—a process which yields a net profit of only about 5s. per head, while the annual average of the fleece, if it were not compelled to be sacrificed for want of labor, would be about 4s. Amongst articles of experimental cultivation the vine has been introduced, and is increasing very rapidly. Cuttings planted on about our or two acres yielded a vintage in 16 months which gave four pipes of wine. Much of what is planted is the Rhine grape. There is also some of the claret grape, and the Constantia grape. The latter grows very abundantly, and gives not a sweet wine but a sparkling dry wine of the color of amber, and it is believed that by skill it may be made to produce something original. The other quality of wine chiefly resembles hock. Although at present it is not much drunk at the tables of the colonists, but is consumed chiefly by the laborers, who pay 5s. a gallon for it, it is thought to be soon likely to come into general use. Some pains have been taken to introduce persons who understand the cultivation of vineyards and the manufacture of wine.

The latitude of New South Wales is similar to that of the south of Spain, and the climate is very like it, but not quite so hot. In Spain nothing can be done without irrigation, and in Australia this has not been commenced. The duty on imported wine is 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The olive has also been introduced to a small extent. It thrives wonderfully, but an erroneous impression has been entertained that it requires 20 years to produce fruit, whereas by the proper method of planting, such as is practised in Australia, a good crop may be obtained in three years. Silk production has likewise been tried, but still only on a limited scale, although it is produced very easily and in great abundance. The mulberry is not indigenous, but it grows well. The orange grows magnificently. The cotton plant, unlike the American description, is a perennial, the same as in the Brazils, the East Indies, and Egypt.

With regard to mineral productions, coal appears to be abundant. In many localities it may be seen cropping out at the surface, and it has been ascertained to extend to a great depth. Copper mines also have been discovered. About the beginning of the present year an extensive silver vein was found in the neighboring colony of South Australia, and having given a specimen to each of the shepherds in his employment, with a promise that he would make it worth their while if they could find in their sheep-walks anything similar to it; he was surprised in the course of a few weeks by a piece being brought to him with an announcement that at a spot distant about 35 miles he might find similar ore in any quantity. The result was the discovery of a very rich and apparently inexhaustable copper mine, and laborers are either now on their way to it, or have already arrived. The Emperor Francis when he heard of this untoward plan, the Imperial permission was refused, but Archduke John persisted in his resolution, and the young lady of Aussee went to live with her husband at his charming country seat at Brandhof, from which she received her title. The Count of Meran, her son, is a lovely boy, ten years old, and brought up as a Regular Tyrolese. To all he said the answers were so innocent and so clever that he ended an hour's conversation by announcing his determination of marrying his fair driver. The postmaster's daughter was frightened, and so was the Emperor Francis when he heard of this untoward plan. The Imperial permission was refused, but Archduke John persisted in his resolution, and the young lady of Aussee went to live with her husband at his charming country seat at Brandhof, from which she received her title. The Count of Meran, her son, is a lovely boy, ten years old, and brought up as a Regular Tyrolese. To all he said the answers were so innocent and so clever that he ended an hour's conversation by announcing his determination of marrying his fair driver. The postmaster's daughter was frightened, and so was the Emperor Francis when he heard of this untoward plan. The Imperial permission was refused, but Archduke John persisted in his resolution, and the young lady of Aussee went to live with her husband at his charming country seat at Brandhof, from which she received her title. The Count of Meran, her son, is a lovely boy, ten years old, and brought up as a Regular Tyrolese.

Since the Regent's promise at the Frankfort theatre, that he would "bring to this place on return what was dearest to him," great excitement had existed among the female population. The goodly maidens of Saarhausen, a village opposite Frankfort, met to receive her, and at Frankfort a number of ladies of rank gave their names as patronesses for the reception. I never saw a set of prettier faces than those which assembled in the course of the afternoon at the Hotel de Russie to do the honors of the town. Nor did the Countess seem to think that she was ill received. She uttered her thanks in the most courteous manner, and spoke a few words to the little speakers who had recited congratulatory rhymes, and was then left to repose from her fatiguing journey.

Steam communication exists from Sydney to Melbourne, Launceston, and Adelaide. The construction of railways is generally desired, and a line has been surveyed from Sydney to Goulburn, about 120 miles. One plan suggested as an inducement to European capitalists is, that Government should give a free grant of an acre of land for every pound subscribed to these undertakings, so that the subscriber will be entitled to a share of profit from the railway world, whichever way an overtaken traveler might be compelled to face it. During the stormy weather of the Cape, toward the south-east, was in the sunshine, while in the North-west the storm was blackening the horizon and the sea, and hurrying after us with thunder and lightning. We had just got to a shelter for man and beast, when down came the rain, with wind to match, blowing sea-ward, and whatever way an overtaken traveler might be compelled to face it. 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THE EXAMINER.

F. C. COBY,
JOHN H. LEYWOOD,
NOBLE BUTLER,

EDITORS.

J. C. VAUGHAN, Corresponding Editor.

LOUISVILLE: SEPT. 30, 1818.

"We send, occasionally, a number of the EXAMINER to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe."

"It is scarcely necessary for us to repeat that in publishing communications, we do not necessarily adopt or endorse the views contained in them. Our paper is open to well-written and decorous articles on all proper subjects, whether they agree with or differ from the opinions entertained by ourselves. We wish our readers to bear this in mind, especially in reference to the plans of emancipation, which may from time to time appear in our columns."

The Prisoner's Friend.

This interesting and useful magazine deserves a wide circulation. We bid God speed its works of this kind, which aim to carry the benign spirit of Christianity into all social relations, and to realize the great end proposed by the Saviour, of seeking and saving the lost.

We have often been grieved, as well as pained, by the utter indifference manifested by professed Christians towards criminals. How any one can read the pages of the New Testament and discern the Saviour's spirit as there revealed, and not have his mind aroused to a perception of the duty devolved upon him, to use every means for the restoration of these unfortunate felicitous, is to us a matter of profound astonishment. We have no sympathy with that foolish sensibility, which causes one to see in the inmates of our prisons only misfortune and not vice, but seeing and deplored the vice, the actual wickedness, which has filled our prisons, we feel all the more pity for the wretched victims, (for surely vice is the most deplorable thing in creation,) and the more urgent necessity for earnest, faithful, unremitting exertions in their behalf.

Society owes a debt of gratitude, which no words can measure, to men like Mr. Spear, editor of the Prisoner's Friend, on whom the mantle of John Howard has fallen, and who, in their labors of love, are not merely complying with the demands of Christianity, but are doing much to reform and elevate society in all its relations.

The National Era.

In the last number of the National Era, our friend, Dr. Bailey takes exception to our article, in which we declined to aid in the formation of a Van Buren electoral ticket in Kentucky. Our reasons failed to satisfy him, for he thinks that such a ticket instead of proving disadvantageous to the great cause of emancipation in the State would promote it.

We have the highest respect for the opinions of the editor of the Era. We have read attentively all that he has to say in opposition to our position, and still think our course the best we can pursue. He admits he may not be able to appreciate all the circumstances that had weight with us in the formation of our opinions; and we feel very certain that, if he were here, his judgment would soon be convinced of the propriety of the neutrality we have decided to observe in the different presidential candidates.

If the opinion, which we have advanced that Texas and Missouri will, in a few years in themselves of the thralldom of slavery, be well founded, it certainly is worthy of being thoroughly investigated, both by pro-slavery and anti-slavery men. It may serve to prevent some of the former class from committing themselves in violent opposition to a cause, which is destined to triumph, the cause of liberty and justice, in whose support God and man are enlisted, the cause of principle and policy, of everlasting right and enlightened interest.

For anti-slavery men the views advanced are full of encouragement. We would especially commend them to intelligent who are seeking homes for themselves and their families in the West, and who, for the presence of slavery, would gladly establish themselves in one of the other two States, which, in climate, soil, and all natural advantages, offer unrivaled inducements for immigration. Let these men be but convinced that slavery will soon cease to light those favored portions of land, which nature never ceases to bless; let them but have reason to believe that their children will not be obliged to breathe the infected atmosphere; and they will gladly avail themselves of the privileges offered. Hundreds and thousands of individuals will soon be added to the number of citizens, both of Missouri and Texas, sterling, enterprising men, whose intelligence and industry will add immeasurable wealth to the States of their adoption, and whose influence will hasten the day of universal emancipation.

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This whole thing is wrong, and calls for action on the part of the benevolent members of society. Let the wealthy refuse to hire hacks, and display expensive coffins. Let the ministers of the different churches preach on the subject, and they will find themselves effecting a change.

A circumstance related to us by a gentleman of this city shows to what an extent this practice for funeral display is carried. A little colored baby died, and the management of the funeral was committed to an old and trusty family servant. The bill was sent to the master, who had to pay about thirty dollars. He asked the old servant why he had gone to so much expense. "Why?" said he, "I had to do it for the credit of the family."

We notice that some of our exchanges are discussing the necessity and propriety of a change of the mode of conducting funerals in our large cities and towns. According to the present fashion they are usually so expensive that families in moderate circumstances are often grievously oppressed by them at a time when, in consequence of increased expense incurred during sickness and the removal of the dead, the sum of the funeral expenses took almost the last dollar from the widow and the fatherless children, and yet their affection and respect for the departed one, together with their pride to keep up appearances, made them submit to exactions which under any other circumstance would have been firmly resisted.

The Editor of the Watchman of the Valley has written an article upon the evil, exhibited in Cincinnati.

These expenses, he says, arise in part from the rigid wearing of mourning apparel; this not being a subject for barter, is held usually at a high price which must be paid. Expenses further arise from what come to be the exorbitant charge for carriage hire, burial services, etc. The provision of a large number of carriages for the dead one who may choose to ride, the writer looks upon as useless, and worthy of being disengaged.

We know of a clergyman who was laboring in a new section of a city to build up a new church, whose salary was not, probably more than three hundred dollars, who was presented with a bill of fifty dollars immediately after the burial of one of his family. The good brethren had kindly attended to the arrangements of the funeral, and among other things spoken for a respectable train of carriages without consulting him at all.

A few weeks since, as we were walking with a stranger to the grave of our mutual friend, he stopped to notice the procession as it turned a corner, and exclaimed in a tone of sadness, "poor man cannot afford to die in Cincinnati!"

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We rejoice at the growing interest taken by our citizens in home manufactures, and trust that the impulse now being felt will grow, and its beneficial effects multiply and continue to be seen in the increased prosperity of our city. A

negro-slavery prohibited, but, on account of the mixed character of the population, there is less aversion to the negroes, than in the free State, which border on Missouri. And, in regard to the second cause, immigration, we know that Texas is rapidly filling with settlers, who from early associations and principles, as well as from habits of life, are utterly opposed to slavery. They are men from Germany and other portions of Europe, not in distinction, but possessed of small means; men accustomed to thrift and industry, who, having always been brought up in a frugal family, see that the fashion, even in a funeral display, set by their families, when the angel of death has visited them, there be little stir and bustle. Let everything be so ordered and arranged that the dead serious impress shall fall upon all who come in. Let the laying out and the coffin be simple and economical; and let the number of carriages be limited only to cover the distance, connections, and distance to walk. Let Christians always refuse to ride in a funeral procession unless the weather or the distance, or their own health, make it improper to walk, and let private carriages be employed as much as possible. If the burial is out of the city, let the friends only attend—a procession too foot will properly accompany to the outskirts of the city.

The writer recommends a remedy for much of the useless and oppressive expenditure which he describes, and insists on the necessity of example in this as in every other reform. There must, he says, a change, and good men must commence the work of reformation. No matter what others may say, it must be done. Let Christians, respectable citizens, who are in a position to do so, follow the fashion, even in a funeral display, see that the friends, when the angel of death has visited them, there be little stir and bustle. Let everything be so ordered and arranged that the dead serious impress shall fall upon all who come in. Let the laying out and the coffin be simple and economical; and let the number of carriages be limited only to cover the distance, connections, and distance to walk. Let Christians always refuse to ride in a funeral procession unless the weather or the distance, or their own health, make it improper to walk, and let private carriages be employed as much as possible. If the burial is out of the city, let the friends only attend—a procession too foot will properly accompany to the outskirts of the city.

The foregoing suggestions must commend themselves. The reform that they urge need not be carried to an extreme, but that a reform is demanded, no one at all observant of the present system of conducting funerals, can doubt as to the nature of the influence which eventually this portion of our population will exert upon the cause of freedom. To freedom it stands pledged, not by political ties nor party promises, but by the immutable laws of its very being.

The Prisoner's Friend.

This interesting and useful magazine deserves a wide circulation. We bid God speed its works of this kind, which aim to carry the benign spirit of Christianity into all social relations, and to realize the great end proposed by the Saviour, of seeking and saving the lost.

We are the more confirmed in our opinion, that Texas and Missouri hold the same or at least similar positions in relation to slavery, by the course of action upon the Oregon Bill of the two Senators, who are regarded as the genuine representatives of their respective States, Illinois and Houston. It is remarkable that these two men pursued the same course in relation to this important matter and that course one which separated them from the whole band of Southern Senators. This may have been a mere coincidence, but surely, if so, it was a striking coincidence. We prefer to believe that it was not a coincidence, not the result of accident at all, but the effect of similar causes in both the States, which the gentlemen represent. They are fearless, sagacious men; men, acquainted with the under-currents of thought and feeling, as well as with expressed opinion. They are men, too, doubtless, of more or less ambition, or, at least, possessed of sufficient regard for popularity to prevent them from unnecessarily alienating the good feelings of their constituents. The action of such men upon a question of vast importance, and at a time when the mind of the whole Union was intensely interested in it, could not have been careless or ill considered. They acted from deliberation, and we doubt not that, in adopting the course which they did, they firmly believed that they reflected, if not the entire, the real sentiments of a majority of their constituents.

If the opinion, which we have advanced that Texas and Missouri will, in a few years in themselves of the thralldom of slavery, be well founded, it certainly is worthy of being thoroughly investigated, both by pro-slavery and anti-slavery men.

They are beginning to overshadow all others. Men are beginning to speak of this as the question, the holding of offices for life is beginning to be considered a comparatively unimportant thing. It was said that very few of those who voted in favor of calling a Convention had slavery in their thoughts when giving their votes. We believe that thousands who said nothing on the subject, supposed they were voting against slavery when voting for a Convention, though they were sincerely willing to let it be to themselves. It would be a very strange thing if a subject which scarcely any one spent a thought should suddenly take possession of the thoughts of every one.

It is now a "fixed fact," that this is to be the great subject which for some time will occupy the public mind. Both the friends and the enemies of slavery now see it. Though we have ardently hoped, it is impossible to foretell the result. Our State may be freed from the curse, and blessed by the labors of industrious and happy freemen, or the system may be more firmly fixed upon us, wounding every element of future prosperity. It becomes the friends of freedom to be sure of the facts. The friends of slavery are taking the most active measures. They are beginning to break the ties that bound them to their political parties, and unite upon this as the most important question before the people. If they consider slavery a great blessing, their course is right—they ought to exert themselves in its favor. But those who believe that slavery is one of the greatest of evils should not be idle. Let them not say that the time for discussion has not yet come. It has come—it is here. It is not in the power of man to postpone it. Men are preparing to discuss it fully; and after the Presidential election, the whole country will be talking of scarcely anything else.

In the morning Courier, of this city, the following remarks appeared in a letter from "Renown," the Frankfort correspondent of that paper. The editor of the Courier referred to the letter, and avowed his determination to discuss the subject. He afterwards re-published the remarks, which we copy from the Georgetown Herald:

"Now, that the election is over, and it has become a 'fixed fact,' that we are to have a convention to form a new constitution, it is evident in the present constitution is a subject of very frequent discussion on the streets, in bar rooms, and other places where people congregate to kill off a half hour of leisure time. The gradual emancipation of slaves seems to be the all-absorbing question; and from all I can learn from persons who have in different portions of the State, that will be the great question next summer."

Again, it will doubtless be urged that not more than one in five of the inventions patented at Washington, proves to be of any value. Be it so, and what then? One fifth of 1,154, the number of patents taken out in the free States, is 236, and one fifth of 306, the number issued to the slave States, is 61. This gives us 236 valuable inventions for the free States, to 61 in the slave States."

But says one of these profoundly wise men, "I have no faith in these modern improvements, which we hear so much." My dear sir, I take it that your bump of reverence for the antique is largely developed, that your soul is deeply engrossed in the view of the great degeneracy of the times; that you are an adept of bull ploughs, that should important business call you to the eastern cities, you would perform your journey, horseback; and were you about to visit the Crescent City with your wife and daughters, you would certainly embark on a flatboat.

But it is time we were proceeding with the statement of the facts, which we have proposed to lay before the reader;

Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the thirteen original States, there have been seventeen new States received into the Union. Of these seventeen States, eight are free, and nine are slave States. The territory of the latter is also much larger than that of the former. The following table will give the reader some idea of the comparative progress that these two classes of States have made in improving and perfecting the useful arts.

A comparison of the number of the different classes of Patents for Inventions and Discoveries, issued to the eight free States, to-wit:—Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, with those issued to the nine slave States, viz.: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, and the District of Columbia, from 1790 to 1847.

Population of the fifteen slave States, in 1790, 1,956,374

Population of the free State of New York, in 1790, 310,120

With these means and beginnings let us see what has been done during the last three-score years for the improvement of the industrial arts. A comparison of the number of the different classes of Patents for Inventions and Discoveries, issued to the free State of New York, with those issued to the whole fifteen slave States, viz.—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, and the District of Columbia, from 1790 to 1847.

Now what we claim is, that the state of things as described, has put our slaves in every way, to a disadvantage, and our white citizens are making no improvements in all respects. The negroes, in all their departments of labor and art, are inferior to the white citizens, and every branch of business, and every department of art, in which they are engaged, is inferior to the white citizens. Now what we claim is, that the state of things as described, has put our slaves in every way, to a disadvantage, and our white citizens are making no improvements in all respects. The negroes, in all their departments of labor and art, are inferior to the white citizens, and every branch of business, and every department of art, in which they are engaged, is inferior to the white citizens.

The condition of things under consideration arises in this wise:

Our slaves are too ignorant, and stupid, and careless to skillful artisans, in every way, to a disadvantage, and our white citizens are making no improvements in all respects. The negroes, in all their departments of labor and art, are inferior to the white citizens, and every branch of business, and every department of art, in which they are engaged, is inferior to the white citizens.

Slavery prevails in fifteen of the thirty States which now constitute our Union.

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THE EXAMINER.

F. GOSBY,
JOHN H. HEYWOOD,
NOBLE BUTLER,
J. C. VAUGHAN, Corresponding Editor.

LOUISVILLE: SEPT. 30, 1848.

We send, occasionally, a number of the EXAMINER to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

It is scarcely necessary for us to repeat that in publishing communications, we do not necessarily adopt or endorse the views contained in them. Our paper is open to well-written and decorous articles on all proper subjects, whether they agree with or differ from the opinions entertained by ourselves. We wish our readers to bear this in mind, especially in reference to the plans of emancipation, which may from time to time appear in our columns.

The Prisoner's Friend.

This interesting and useful magazine deserves a wide circulation. We bid God speed to works of this kind, which aim to carry the benign spirit of Christianity into all social relations, and to realize the great end proposed by the Saviour, of seeking and saving the lost.

We have often been grieved, as well as pained, by the utter indifference manifested by professed Christians towards criminals. How any one can read the pages of the New Testament and discern the Saviour's spirit as there revealed, and not have his mind aroused to a perception of the duty devolved upon him, to use every means for the restoration of these unfortunate beings, is to us a matter of profound astonishment. We have no sympathy with that foolish sensibility, which causes one to see in the inmates of our prisons only misfortune and not vice; but seeing and deplored the vice, the actual wickedness, which has filled our prisons, we feel all the more pity for the wretched victims, (for surely vice is the most deplorable thing in creation,) and the more urgent necessity for earnest, faithful, unremitting exertions in their behalf.

Society owes a debt of gratitude, which no words can measure, to men like Mr. Spear, editor of the Prisoner's Friend, on whom the mantle of John Howard has fallen, and who, in their labors of love, are not merely complying with the demands of Christianity, but are doing much to reform and elevate society in all its relations.

The National Era.

In the last number of the National Era, our friend, Dr. Bailey takes exception to our article in which we declined to aid in the formation of a Van Buren electoral ticket in Kentucky. Our reasons failed to satisfy him, for he thinks that such a ticket instead of proving disadvantageous to the great cause of emancipation, would promote it.

We have the highest respect for the opinions of the editor of the Era. We have read attentively all that he has to say in opposition to our position, and still think our course the best we can pursue. He admits he may not be able to appreciate all the circumstances that had weight with us in the formation of our opinions; and we feel very certain that, if he were here, his judgment would soon be convinced of the propriety of the neutrality we have decided to observe in relation to the different presidential candidates.

As citizens we have our preferences, and, when the day of election arrives, we intend to give our votes in accordance with those preferences, while as Editors of the Examiner, we shall neither advocate nor oppose the claims of Mr. Van Buren, Gen. Cass, or Gen. Taylor.

Since we reflected on, in view of considerations connected with the approaching convention, to say that we could not participate in the formation of a Free Soil Ticket, we have had the satisfaction of receiving assurances from many of the most judicious friends of emancipation, that our course is heartily and generally approved by them. All the reflection we have given to the subject confirms the opinion we then advanced, namely, that we can better promote the cause of emancipation in Kentucky by observing a strict neutrality toward the different presidential candidates, than by devoting our energies to the advocacy of either of them.

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We are the more confirmed in our opinion, that Texas and Missouri hold the same or at least similar positions in relation to slavery, by the course of action upon the Oregon Bill of the two Senators, who are regarded as the genuine representatives of their respective States, Benton and Houston. It is remarkable that these two men pursued the same course in relation to this important matter and that course one which separated them from the whole band of Southern Senators. This may have been a mere coincidence, but surely, if so, it was a striking coincidence. We prefer to believe that it was not a coincidence, not the result of accident at all, but the effect of similar causes in both the States which the gentlemen represent. They are far seeing, sagacious men; men, acquainted with the under-currents of thought and feeling, as well as with expressed opinion. They are men too, doubtless, of more or less ambition, or, at least, possessed of sufficient regard for popularity to prevent them from unnecessarily alienating the good feelings of their constituents. The action of such men upon a question of vast importance, and at a time when the mind of the whole Union was intensely interested in it, could not have been careless or ill considered. They acted from deliberation, and we doubt not, that, in adopting the course which they did, they firmly believed that they reflected, if not the express, the real sentiments of a majority of their constituents.

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For anti-slavery men the views advanced are full of encouragement. We would specially commend these to intelligent men, who are seeking homes for themselves and their families in the West, and who, for the present, are slaves of slavery, who would gladly establish themselves in one of the other two States; which, in either case, soil, and all natural advantages, offer unequal inducements for immigration. Let these men be but convinced that slavery will soon cease to blight those favored portions of land, where nature never ceases to bless; let them but have reason to believe that their children will not be obliged to breathe the infected atmosphere; and they will gladly avail themselves of the privileges offered. Hundreds and thousands of individuals will soon be added to the number of citizens, both of Missouri and Texas, stedfast, enterprising men, whose intelligence and industry will add immeasurable wealth to the States of their adoption, and whose influence will hasten the day of universal emancipation.

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This whole thing is wrong, and calls for action on the part of the benevolent members of society. Let the wealthy refuse to hire hacks, and display expensive coffins. Let the ministers of the different churches preach on the subject, and they will find themselves effecting a change.

A circumstance related to us by a gentleman of this city shows to what an extent this particular style of funeral display is carried. A little colored baby died, and the management of the funeral was committed to an old and trusty family servant. The bill was sent to the master, who had to pay about thirty dollars. He asked the old servant why he had gone to so much expense. "Why," said he, "I had to do it for the credit of the family."

We notice that some of our exchanges are discussing the necessity and propriety of a change in the mode of funerals, particularly in our large cities and towns. According to the present fashion they are usually so expensive that families in moderate circumstances are often grievously oppressed by them at a time when, in consequence of increased expense incurred during sickness and the removal of the sick and support of the family, they are least able to bear it. We have known instances in our own city, in which funeral expenses took up the last dross of family resources, and thus rendering that kind of property very insecure. The soil of Missouri is also not adapted for the profitable employment of slave labor. By the following it will be seen that slavery has reached its highest level in that State, and that the proportion of slave population to the free is already diminishing:

Free population. Slaves. Proportion of slaves to free population.

1810 17,534 3,011 100 to 600
1820 56,364 10,222 100 to 550
1830 115,364 25,081 100 to 460
1840 325,402 55,240 100 to 560
1845 512,000 70,000 100 to 730

From 1810 to 1820 the increase of the slave population was 17 per cent, greater than that of the free; from 1820 to 1830 it was 41 per cent, greater; from 1830 to 1840 it was 49 per cent, less; and from 1840 to 1845 it was 37 per cent, less.—*Chr. Adv. & Jour.*

Such are the facts in regard to slavery in Missouri, the most northern of the slave States.

And what is the case in Texas, which forms the frontier in the extreme South?

The fact, that slavery is made perpetual by her constitution (what strange infatuation, to have thus planted Asia's upas amid our glorious Western forests!) would seem to indicate an altogether different prospect, from that which gladdens the eyes of the friends of freedom in Missouri. But constitutions are not infallible. Even they, with all their solemnity of utterance, may sometimes make mistakes, if they do not positively lie; and we are strongly inclined to believe that the constitution of Texas has made a very great mistake, a mistake so great as to prevent it from presenting any indication of the future condition of that State.

We believe that Texas, as well as Missouri, will ere long become a free State, and from the operation of the same causes, the insecurity of slave-property, and the rapid immigration of free laborers.

On its southern and western border the insecurity of slave-property in Texas must be as great as in Missouri. In truth, greater we should suppose, because in Mexico, not only is

negro-slavery prohibited, but, on account of the mixed character of the population, there is less aversion to the negroes, than in the free States which border on Missouri.

And, in regard to the second cause, immigration, we know that Texas is rapidly filling with settlers, who from early associations and principles, as well as habits of life, are utterly opposed to slavery.

The writer recommends a remedy for much of the useless and oppressive expenditure which he describes, and insists on the necessity of example in this matter.

There must be, he says, a change, and good men must commence the work of reformation. No matter what others may say, it must be done. Let Christians, respectable citizens, who may be abundantly able to follow the fashion, even in a funeral display, set the example that all are to do the same. Let every man, who has the means, contribute a sum, which shall fall upon all who come in. Let the laying out and the coffin be plain and economical; and let the number of carriages be few, sufficient only to carry the immediate connections and those unable to walk. Let Christians always refuse to ride in a funeral procession unless the weather or the distance, or their own health, make it improper to walk, and let private carriages be employed at such a funeral. If the burial is out of the city, let the friends only attend—a procession on foot might properly accompany to the out-skirts of the city.

The foregoing suggestions must command themselves. The reform that they urge need not be carried to an extreme, but that a reform demanded, no one at all observant of the present system of conducting funerals, can doubt.

Emancipation.

From different parts of the State we receive letters that give us encouragement in our labors. Emancipation principles are making steady progress. We are continually hearing of one, and another influential man, becoming interested in this great subject. When the bill for taking a vote on the subject of calling a Convention passed the legislature, it was declared that the slavery question was to be altogether ignored, that nothing was to be said about the matter. Now this subject is beginning to overshadow all others. Men are beginning to speak of this as the question, the holding of offices for life is beginning to be considered a comparatively unimportant thing. It was said that very few those who voted in favor of calling a Convention had slavery in their thoughts when giving their votes. We believe that thousands who said nothing, but who, we suspect, were voting against the subject, yet, when voting for a Convention, though they were scarcely willing to confess it even to themselves, had slavery in their thoughts, and to the under-currents of thought and feeling, as well as with expressed opinion. They are men, too, doubtless, of more or less ambition, or, at least, possessed of sufficient regard for popularity to prevent them from unnecessarily alienating the good feelings of their constituents. The action of such men upon a question of vast importance, and at a time when the mind of the whole Union was intensely interested in it, could not have been careless or ill considered. They acted from deliberation, and we doubt not, that they firmly believed that they reflected, if not the express, the real sentiments of a majority of their constituents.

Now this being the state of the case, where do we naturally look for the highest degree of improvement and perfection in the agricultural processes, if it be not among these devoted tillers of the ground? Surely, men who are so entirely devoted to one pursuit, who are so free from all the cares and expenditures attendant upon commercial adventure, are undeniably by mechanical labor, and whose whole attention is concentrated upon that ancient, that most dignified and honorable of all professions, surely men thus favorably situated for carrying their art to the highest possible degree of perfection will not be slow to dispense, as far as possible, with the labor of human bone and muscle, and to summon to their aid the powers and agencies of nature, the discoveries of science, and the inventions of genius.

And now for the facts in the case:

**Class No. 1—Agriculture, including instruments and operations.—Number of Patents issued to the seven free States, 1,184
States, Number of Patents issued to the six slave States, 309**

Facts and Reflections for the consideration of the Thoughtful.—XII.

Patents issued to the eight new free and the nine slave States, compared: Remarks. Patents issued to Ohio and to Kentucky compared: Remarks. Patents issued to New York compared with those issued to the whole fifteen Slave States: Remarks. Reflections and suggestions—Cato turned Philosopher—Cato turned Prophet—The wisdom of certain Southern Statesmen regarded as doubtful.

Total population of the seven free States appears from the United States census for 1840

5,967,311

Population of the six slave States, 3,825,323

Difference in favor of free States, 2,141,918

Total number of persons employed in agriculture in the six slave States, 1,029,478

Total number of persons employed in agriculture in the seven free do 939,546

Difference in favor of the slave States 69,932

Hence it appears that though the population of the slave States is not quite two thirds as large as that of the free States, yet there are 69,932 more persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in the former than in the latter. There is no doubt of the fact then, that the people of the slave States are emphatically an agricultural people.

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Difference in favor of free States, 875

Mark the result, ye sapient defenders of the "peculiar institution."

Now, a common, unsophisticated man would regard this result as showing, pretty conclusively, that slavery is not favorable to the improvement of the agricultural art. But we have seen too many of the ingenious and inventive gentlemen with whom we are reasoning, to suppose that they will be a loss for a moment, for ways and means to explain the result at which we have arrived, without once calling in question the correctness of their views, or the profundity of their wisdom.

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Again, it will doubtless be urged that not more than one in five of the inventions patented at Washington, prove to be of any value. Be it so, and what then? One fifth of 1,184, or 237, is the number of patents taken out in the free States, as 236, and one fifth of 309, the number issued to the slave States, is 61. This gives us 236 valuable inventions for the free States, to 61 in the slave States!

But it is time we were proceeding with the statement of the facts which we have proposed to lay before the reader;

Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the thirteen original States, there have been seventeen new States received into the Union. Of these seventeen States, eight are free, and nine are slave States. The territory of the latter is also much larger than that of the former. The following table will give the reader some idea of the comparative progress that these two classes of States have made in improving and perfecting the useful arts.

A comparison of the number of the different classes of Patents for Inventions and Discoveries, issued to the free State of New York, with those issued to the whole fifteen slave States, viz.—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, and the District of Columbia, from 1790 to 1847.

**Area of the fifteen slave States, Sq. miles, 1,956,374
Population of the fifteen slave States in 1790, 1,956,374**

Population of the free State of New York in 1790, 340,120

With these means and beginning let us see what has been done during the last three-score years for the improvement of the industrial arts.

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the laborers, these, every way worthy of the immortal gods! Of right may our functionaries who talk for us in legislative halls put on lofty airs, and speak in loud-sounding words. We are the Union; we stand up for it. We are the Union; we keep it with shirts; we sweeten its tea and coffee; we keep it in sugar; we supply thousands and millions of hungry mouths with bread and honey; and then, what is more, we grow negroes, "the very keystone," says the Hon. Mr. ——, "in the arch of our political fabric." But enough of this. A learned writer reminds—"To furnish food for others to live on, and raw materials for others to work over and to grow rich by, in the application of their ingenuity, skill, and art, is a condition of dependence and subserviency, both of individual persons and of nations." And yet such are the functions that the slave States are destined to perform in this Republic; and such are to be their relative condition and importance with respect to the free States.

By way of suggesting to those chivalrous knights of the South, who talk so largely about disunion, some idea of the figure we should probably cut among the nations of the world, in case we should set up for ourselves, I will here make an extract from the learned author just quoted:—"Agriculture is doubtless most necessary to the subsistence of a people, in the more primitive condition of the race; but there can be but little of private or public wealth, but little of civilization, nothing of independence as a political commonwealth, and there must be almost or quite a total want of political power among nations, with that member of the great family whose sole pursuit is agriculture." On this subject, Dr. List, a German economist, remarks:—

"The production of raw material and food, is of high importance among the nations of the temperate zone, — with regard to their internal commerce. By the export of grain, wine, flour, hemp, cotton, rice, sugar, wool, and such like, a rude or poor nation, in the infancy of its civilization, may significantly raise its agriculture; but a great nation has never thereby arrived at wealth, civilization and power. One may lay it down as a rule, that a nation is as much the more wealthy and powerful, the more it exports manufactured products, the more it imports raw materials, and the more it consumes the products of the torrid zone."

"Now if there be any truth in these words, the South should make a decidedly greater appearance in the great family circle of civilised nations, with that member of the great family whose sole pursuit is agriculture."

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For the Examiner.

Encouraging.
I have been a deeply interested reader of the Examiner for sometime, though not a subscriber, and have thought it would be unacceptable to you to let something more of public sentiment in this quarter in relation to slavery—I give it to you as my opinion formed from the most thorough examination of individual opinion upon the subject, that three fourths of the people hereabouts are ready and willing that manly steps may be taken as soon as convenient for gradual emancipation. This is a broad assertion and may not seem credible even to those who have been in the habit of regarding the institution of slavery as fixed and immutable.

Our's is an age of progress in all the departments of human thought and action, and the last few years have wrought this wonderful change in the minds of men in relation to slavery. A few years since this was not so; the iron masters were thoughtlessly in favor of slavery, and would not be reasoned with as to its evils—now your "abolition" paper, as some have called it, is read with patience, and even interest by men owning slaves. Once they would have sent a mob after you, now they send their names to get your paper. A paper conducted with the prudence of your might be published in any town in the State with the most perfect security from popular displeasure. Interests, individual and national, are the greatest levers that move us singly or in bodies—and in order that we shall pursue a given course it is only necessary to convince us that it is our interest to do so. This is as it should be—it is in conformity to truth. Public virtue is never violated by the means necessary to acquire a real and permanent good. In this case we have the comfort to know, that in looking alone to our temporal welfare in the abolition of slavery we do nevertheless conform to the requirements of justice, morality and religion—the foundations principles of all real prosperity and happiness.

The eyes of the mechanic are opened to the injury that he sustains by slavery. He sees that nearly all the trades are taken from the white man, or if not taken from him, he has at least a strong competitor in the slave. This discovery having once made him may set the mechanic down in favor of gradual emancipation.

The thousands of town property owners, who have been waiting impotently for their towns to grow into cities, as towns in the free States have, enhancing an hundred fold such property, will vote the same way—knowing as they do that slavery is in the way of manufactures, the growth of towns, &c.

The Farmers among these huckster towns for who have been waiting thirty or forty years for a market at their doors, and are yet disappointed, and are likely to be the end of their time, are already saying, "away with the abomination that stands in the way of a home market, the growth of every town, the increase or establishment of manufactures and of State properties."

The large land owner, too, is against slavery if it keeps down the price of his lands by keeping away the free laborer and manufacturer of the north. Many other classes of the community are opposed from interest to slavery, and one class from religious scruples, which probably exist in reality, though many affect to feel the force of such an objection. This feeling is at least often manifested by the slave owner on his dying bed, as we frequently see him willing his negroes free, although he might have been in the habit of trafficking in them when well. There are times in every man's life, when he feels that slavery is religiously wrong, but many excuse themselves upon the ground that they are not responsible for it. Still there are times when this view of the matter will not satisfy the conscience, even of apparently wicked men—mankind are at heart opposed to slavery in every form and this feeling or sentiment will ultimately work out the freedom of the negro though unaided by any other power. These, sir, are some of the views and arguments that I hear advanced against slavery from day to day by almost all classes of men. This being the state of the public mind, who can doubt the ultimate success of the friends of universal freedom. I say to you go on, be of good cheer—never mind those who taunt you with being abolitionists or call you by any other hard name. All will come right. Truth is omnipotent and public justice certain."

St. Louis, Sept. 24.

Yester evening—*Mr. H. C. Smith*, my dear Sir, wrote to you asking if, notwithstanding that he had quite a number, though the shot was seemingly a randome—"In every country of Europe we find, at least, a hundred people who have acquired great fortunes from small beginnings, by trade and manufacture—the industry which properly belongs to towns—for one who has done so, that which properly belongs to the country, viz., the raising of rade produce, by the improvement and cultivation of land."

—We will remark in conclusion, that, in light of the facts which we have presented to the reader, and the results at which we have arrived, the wisdom—saying nothing of their particular merit—of some of our Southern statesmen, who are laboring with such zeal to extend the area of slavery, may well be called in question.

At the risk of appearing to wander from the line of argument, I will here make a short extract from Adam Smith, not doubting but that it will hit quite a number, though the shot is

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LITERARY EXAMINER.

"How beautiful is Day."

BY JAMES GEORGE GRANT.

How beautiful is Day!
O'er the laughing earth and sea,
When it startles sleep from thee;
And the sun doth fly to thee;
While the cold dawn-tints, dim and cold,
Change to purple and to gold,
And a rapture all unbold.
Lights the path for love and me!
When I see its radiance play
O'er thy gentle lip and brow—
Oh, how beautiful is Day!
And how beautiful art Thou!

How beautiful is Noon,
When I meet the in these shade
Of the leafy woods of June;
Like a spirit of the glade;
When the sun doth set, and low,
To the brook's still flow,
All nature seems to know
Thou art listening, dearest maid!

When I hear the murmured tune
Of thy sweet voice, sweet as now—
Oh, how beautiful is Noon!
And how beautiful art Thou!

How beautiful is Eve,
When its golden smiles depart
Slow away, as leath to leave
Ought so lovely as thou art!

When the dews begin to weep,
And the first pale star to peep,
Like an angel sent to keep
Vigil o'er when we part;

When the twilight seems to grieve,
As it lies upon thy bower—
Oh, how beautiful is Eve!
And how beautiful art Thou!

How beautiful is Night,
O'er the dreaming earth and sea,
When the moon, virgin-white,
Wanders modestly o'er her;
When he loves, in silver light,
Desires more, with tender light,
All the magic and the might
Of thy beauty, love, to me!

When thy stilly eyes are bright,
Like thine own, my dearest now—
Oh, how beautiful is Night!
And how beautiful art Thou!

Character of Hampden.

Mr. Hampden was a man of much greater cunning, and, it may be, of the most discerning spirit, and of the greatest address and intimation to bring anything to pass which he desired, or any man of that time, and who laid the design deepest. He was a gentleman of a good extraction, and a fair fortune; who, from a life of great pleasure and license, had, on a sudden, retired to extraordinary sobriety and strictness, and yet retained his usual cheerfulness and affability; which, together with the opinion of his wisdom and justice, and the courage he had showed in opposing the ship money, raised his reputation to a very great height, not only in Buckinghamshire, where he lived, but generally throughout the kingdom. He was not a man of many words, and rarely began the discourse, or made the first entrance upon any business that was assumed; but a very weighty speaker, and after he had heard a full debate, and observed how the house was like to be inclined, took up the argument, and shortly, and clearly, and craftily so stated it, that he commonly conducted it to the conclusion he desired; and if he found he could not do that, he was never without the dexterity to divert the debate to another time, and to prevent the determining anything in the negative, which might prove inconvenient in the future. He made so great a show of civility, and modesty, and humility, and always of mistrusting his own judgment, and esteeming his with whom he conferred for the present, that he seemed to have no opinions or resolutions but such as he contracted from the information and instruction he received upon the discourses of others, whom he had a wonderful art of governing, and leading into his principles and inclinations, while they believed that he wholly depended upon their counsel and advice. No man had ever a greater power over himself, or was less the man that he seemed to be; which shortly after appeared to all, when he cared less to keep on the mask.—*Clarke.*

Shakespeare.
Was the man, who, of all modern and ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul? All the images of nature were still present to him, and he drew them, not laboriously, but luckily. When he describes anything, you more than see it—you feel it, too. Those who accuse him to have wanted learning, give him the greater commendation. He was naturally learned; he needed not the spectacles of books to read nature; he looked inwards, and found her there. I cannot say he is everywhere alike; were he so, I should do him injury to compare him with the greatest of mankind. He is many times flat, insipid; his comic wit degenerating into cliches, his serious swelling into bombast. But he is always great when some great occasion is presented to him; no man can say he ever had a subject for his wit, and did not then raise himself as high above the rest of the poeats.

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cypresi.

The consideration of this made Mr. Hales, of Eton, say, that there was no subject of which any poet ever writ, but he would produce it much better done in Shakespeare; and however others are now generally preferred before him, yet the age wherein he lived, had contemporaries with him; Fletcher and Jonson, never equalled them in their esteem. And in the last king's court, when Ben's reputation was at highest, Sir John Suckling, and with him the greater part of the courtiers, set our Shakespeare far above him.—*Dryden.*

Church Bells.
There's something beautiful in the church bells. Beautiful and hopeful! They talk to high and low, rich and poor, in the same voice; there's sound in them that should score pride and envy, and meanness of all sorts, from the heart of man; that should make him look on the world with kind forbidding eyes; that should make the earth itself seem to him, at least for a time, a holy place. Yes, there is a whole sermon in the very sound of the church bells, as we have only the ears rightly to understand it.—There is a preacher in every belfry, that cries, "Poor, weary, struggling, fighting creatures—poor human things! take rest, be quiet. Forget your vanities, your follies, your week-day craft, your heart-burnings!" And ye human vessels, gilt and painted, believe the iron tongue that tells ye that for all your gilding, all your colors, ye are the same Adam's earth with the beggar at your gates. Come away, come, cries the church bell, and learn to be humble; learn that, however daubed and stained, and stuck about with jewels, you are but grave clay! Come, Dives, come; and be taught that all your glory, as you wear it, is not half so beautiful in the eye of Heaven, as the sores of uncomplaining Lazarus! And ye, poor creatures, livid and faint—stained and crushed by the pride and hardness of the world—come, come, cries the bell with the voice of an angel—come and learn what is laid up for ye. And learning, take heart, and walk amongst the wickedness, the cruelties of the world, calmly, as Daniel walked among the lions."—*Douglas Jerrold.*

The MODEL MOTHER-IN-LAW. is essential to a "strong-minded woman." She is always telling people "bit of her mind." The husband gets a bit every day. All his relations, too, who dare "to put their noses into what does not concern them," are favored with "a bit"—a good large bit, also. Her "mind," like the bell of St. Sepulchre, is never told, unless it is the prelude to some dreadful execution. She dearly loves a quiet family.

The MODEL MOTHER-IN-LAW makes n principle of residing with her victims.—

When once in a house, she is as difficult to get out as the dry-rot, and if allowed her own way, soon undermines everything, and brings the house "in no time" about everybody's ears. She goes out of town with them every year. She shall never forgive herself if anything happened when she was

The Model Mother-in-Law.

The MODEL MOTHER-IN-LAW is a tender creature, and requires the 'niciest care and the hottest luncheons to keep her in good temper. She has only one child, a daughter, but she is passionately fond of her. She only lives to see her dear child happy, and everybody else miserable. To insure this, it is necessary to be constantly with her. Accordingly, she "brings her things" some day, before dinner, and takes possession of the best bed-room, only to stop for a week. Her weeks, however, never have a Saturday. She has no knowledge of time, as measured by the week, month, or year, but is sadly put out if supper is not brought up precisely to the minute. But Julie always required a mother's care; she was very delicate, even as a child, and the little thing is far from strong now. She has never left her side for two days together since the hour she was born. Her daughter must not walk—"Do you hear me, Julia? I will not allow it; the exertion is too much for you, and cans are cheap enough, goodness knows! You must not exert yourself, child, so give me the keys, and I will attend to the housekeeping for you."

A Winter.

Hangs out his bush to show he has not good wine; for that, the proverb says, needs it not. He had rather sell bad wine than good, that stands him in no more; for it makes men sooner drunk, and then they are the easier reckoned. By the knaves he acts above-board, which every man sees, one may easily take a measure of those he does underground in his cellar; for he that will pick a man's pocket to his face, will not stick to use him worse in private, when he knows nothing of it. He does not only spoil and destroy his wines, but an ancient reverend proverb, with brewing and racking, that says, "*In vino veritas;*" for there is no truth in his, but all fals and sophisticated; for he can counterfeit wine as cunningly as Apelles did grapes, and cheat men with it, as he did birds. He is an Antichristian cheat; for Christ turned water into wine, and he turns wine into water. He scores all his reckonings upon two tables, made like those of the Ten Commandments, that he may be put in mind to break them as oft as he possibly can; especially that of stealing and bearing false witness against his neighbor, when he draws him bad wine, and swears it is good, and that he can take more for the pipe than the wine will yield him by the bottle—a trick that a Jesuit taught him to cheat his own conscience with. When he is found to over-reckon notoriously, he has one common evasion for all, and that is, to say it was a mistake; by which he means that he thought they had not been sober enough to discover it; for if it had passed, there had been no error at all in the case.—*Samuel Butler.*

Antiquity of Nursery Rhymes.

Many of these are centuries old. "A man of words and not of deeds," is found in MS. of the seventeenth century in the British Museum; differing, indeed, from the version now used, but still sufficiently similar to leave no question as to the identity. The following has been traced to the time of Henry VI., a singular doggerel, the joke of which consists in saying it so quickly that it cannot be told whether it is English or gibberish.

"In for far is,
In mud nose is,
In clay nose is,
Goat eat ivy,
Mare eat onions."

"Multiplication is vexation," a painful reality to school boys, was found a few years ago, in MS. dated 1570; and the metrical lines "Thirty days hath September, occur in the Return from Parnassus, and is only let out upon parole.—Woe to him if he returns home a minute late! He is asked through the key-hole, "If he is not ashamed of himself?" If he refuses to go on the continent, "his motive is very clear; but let the crime be upon his own head!" She would not have his feelings afterwards for a thousand pounds! If he grumbles about any extravagant outlay, she is not going to allow her daughter to starve for the consideration of a penny. She tells him he is killing her; and if the new curtains are not instantly put up in the drawing-room, she will not answer for the consequences! She should like very much to know what he calls himself?

The MODEL MOTHER-IN-LAW in her kindred mood is fearful, but she is most desropic when there has been a settlement made upon her daughter. The domestic tyrant then rules with the iron rolling-pin of a female Nero. All the little attempts of the poor husband to maintain his rights are loudly anathematized as "base machinations to secure her poor daughter's property. He wishes to drive Julia mad, but she sees thro' his mean devices!" Letters, too, are rifled for secrets—pockets are ransacked for *billets-doux*, old servants dismissed, new ones hired, the dinner hour altered, the luncheon kept on the table all day, and the children brought home from school, just as Mrs. Spifite pleases. The house is quite a family bastille. No one dares move out or come in without her permission. The lachkey is surrendered, and the husband leaves with a hundred band-boxes, and the husband is left alone, without as much as the key of the tea-caddy to console himself with. But he is not allowed to sit in his solitude long. A St. Swithin of letters from the mother, in the name of his injured daughter, keeps pouring in upon him, reproaching him with everything short of arson. He is visited at length by his dread enemy, even in person, and after an hydraulic scene, made more terrible by the threat that "she will never leave him 'till she has brought him to a sense of the injuries he has inflicted upon that sainted creature," he is obliged to capitulate: he falls upon his knees before his wife, and begs to be forgiven. The Mother-in-Law stands by, like a stern Nemesis of the sex, and will not allow the poor culprit to rise before he has confessed over and over again how deeply he was in the wrong, and "what an infamous wretch he must have been to possibly understand." It is at the advent of a new baby, however, that her tyrannical power is the most absolute; the whole house holds then, from kitchen to garret, in under her thumb, and the centre of a large circle of Godfries, Gamps, Prigs and Dalby's, she administers elixirs and commands alternately, which no one dares disobey. The doctor even succumbs to her; and as for the poor husband, he sinks to the smallest point of virile insignificance. He rings the bell, no one answers it; he wanders about a miserable Peter Schlemihl in his own house, a husband who has lost even the shadow of authority. He asks for his dinner—not a soul knows anything about it. A bed is fitted up for him somewhere in a lumber room, at the top of the house. He asks to see his wife, but is met by the Mother-in-Law at the door, and questioned, if "the man really wished to kill his innocent babe and wife?" He is the man."

The MODEL MOTHER-IN-LAW is essentially a "strong-minded woman." She is always telling people "bit of her mind."

The husband's children belong, properly speaking, to the MODEL MOTHER-IN-LAW. She superintends their education, dresses them, whips them, physics them, and does whatever she pleases with them. She begs "he'll not interfere in matters he cannot possibly understand." It is at the advent of a new baby, however, that her tyrannical power is the most absolute; the whole house

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